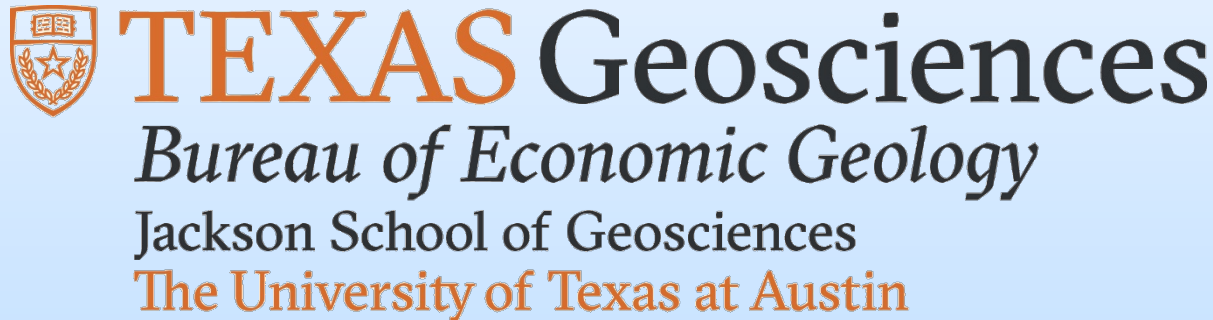


Offshore CO₂ Storage Resource Assessment of the Northern Gulf of Mexico (Upper Texas-Western Louisiana Coastal Areas)

“TXLA”

DE-FE0026083

Ramon Treviño



U.S. Department of Energy

National Energy Technology Laboratory

Mastering the Subsurface Through Technology Innovation, Partnerships and Collaboration:
Carbon Storage and Oil and Natural Gas Technologies Review Meeting

August 1-3, 2017

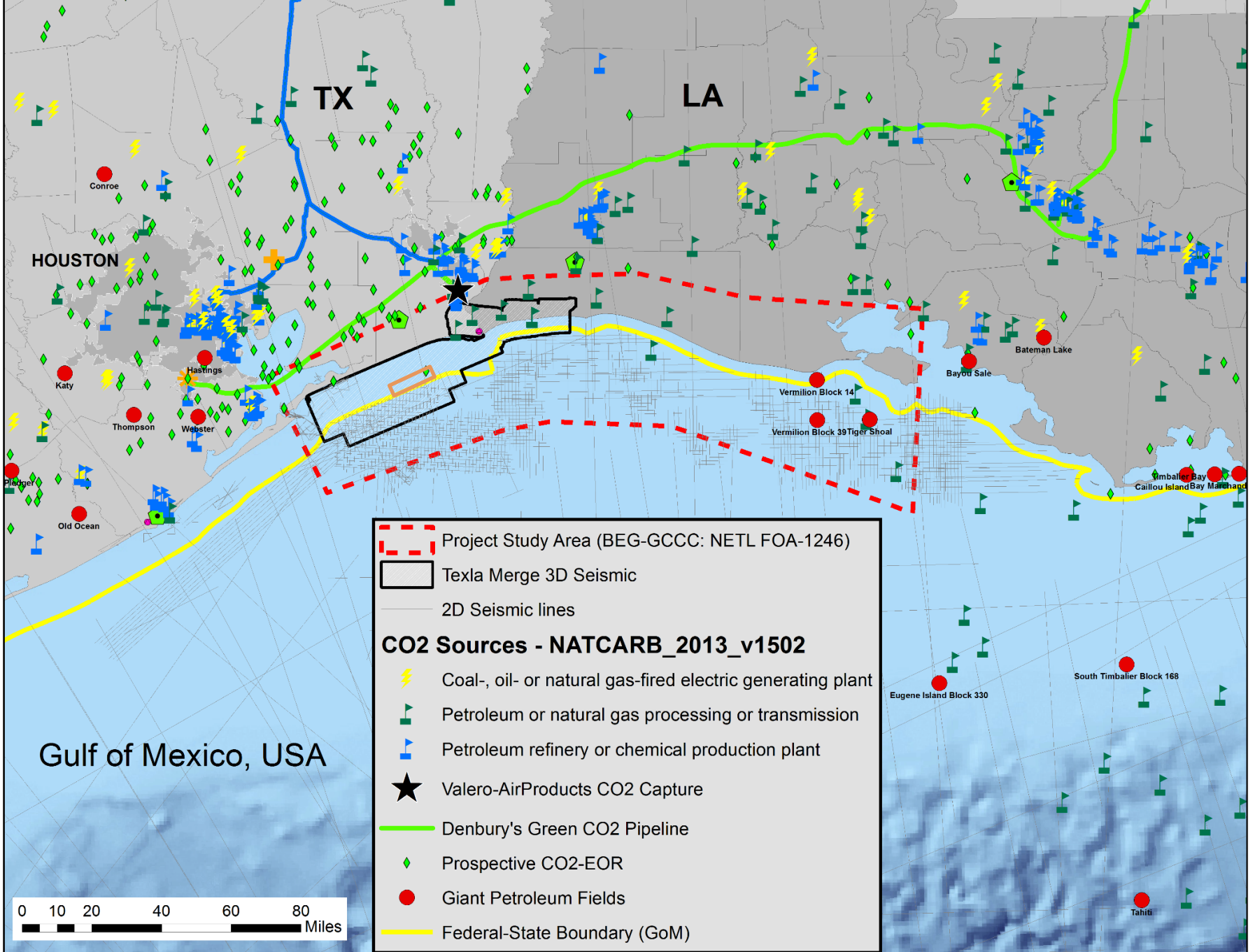
Presentation Outline

- **Project Overview: Goals and Objectives**
- **Technical Status**
- **Accomplishments to Date**
- **Lessons Learned**
- **Summary**
- **Acknowledgements**

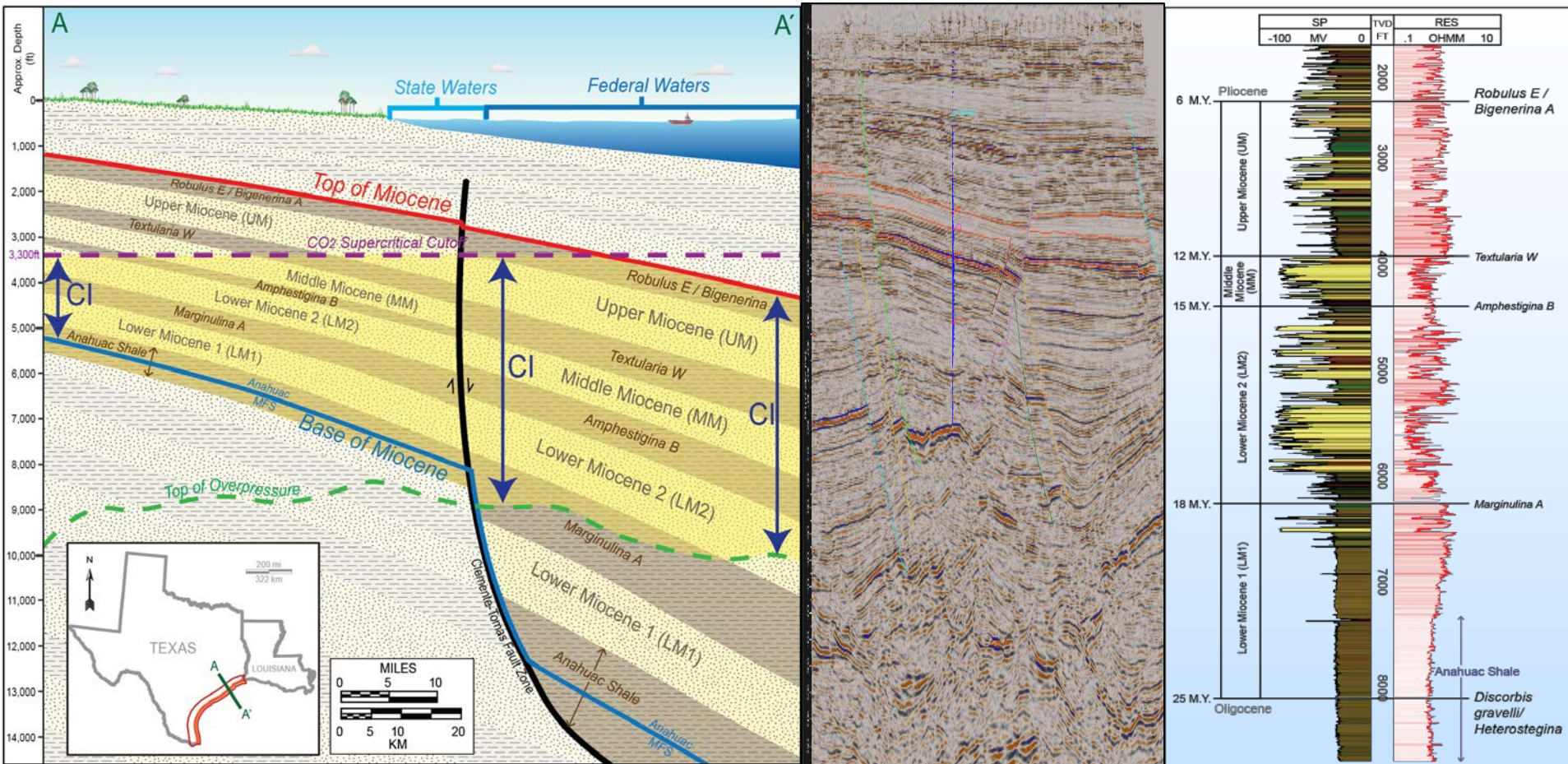
TXLA Goals & Objectives

Assess:

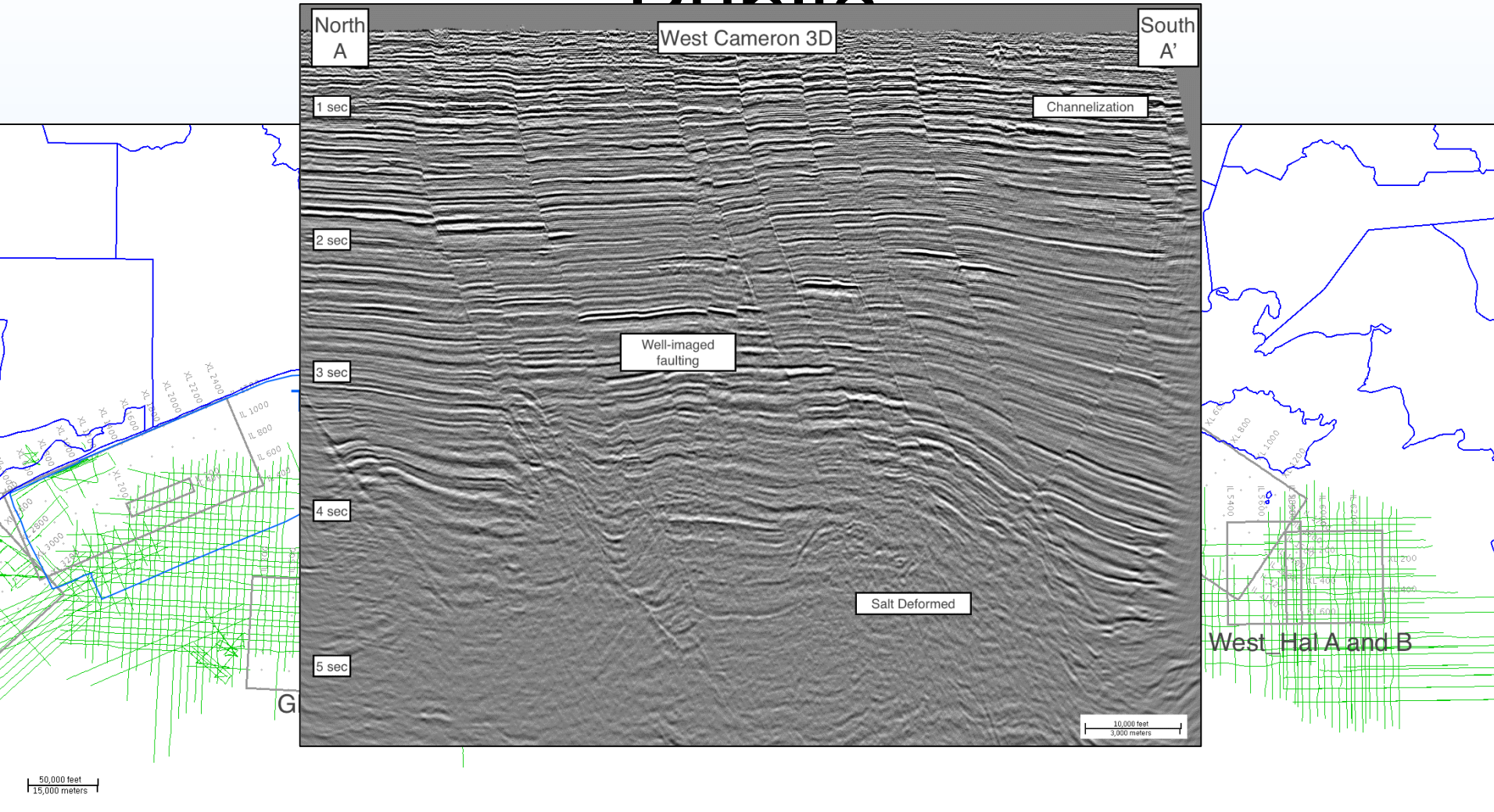
- Depleted oil & natural gas reservoirs' storage capacity
- Saline formations' ability to store nationally-significant amounts of anthropogenic CO₂
- Identify at least one 30 MT site



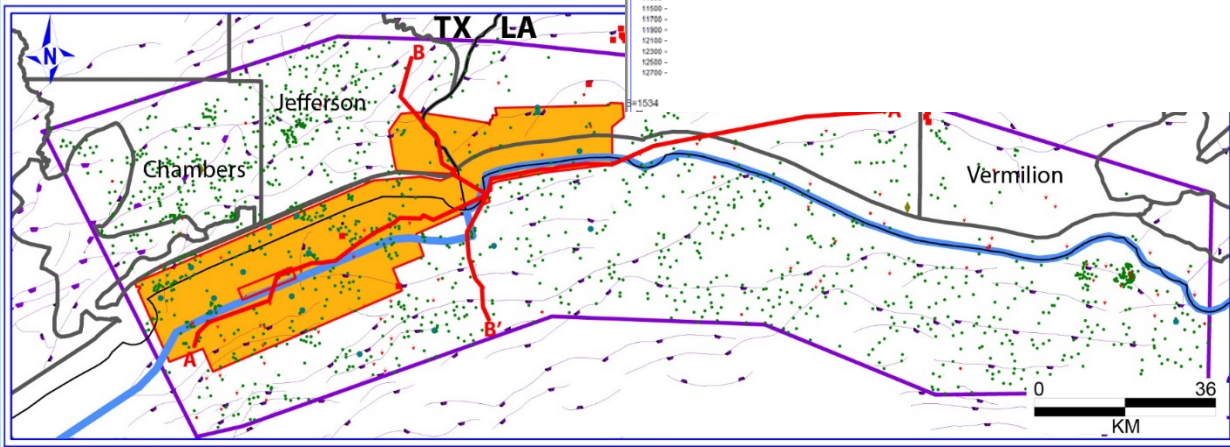
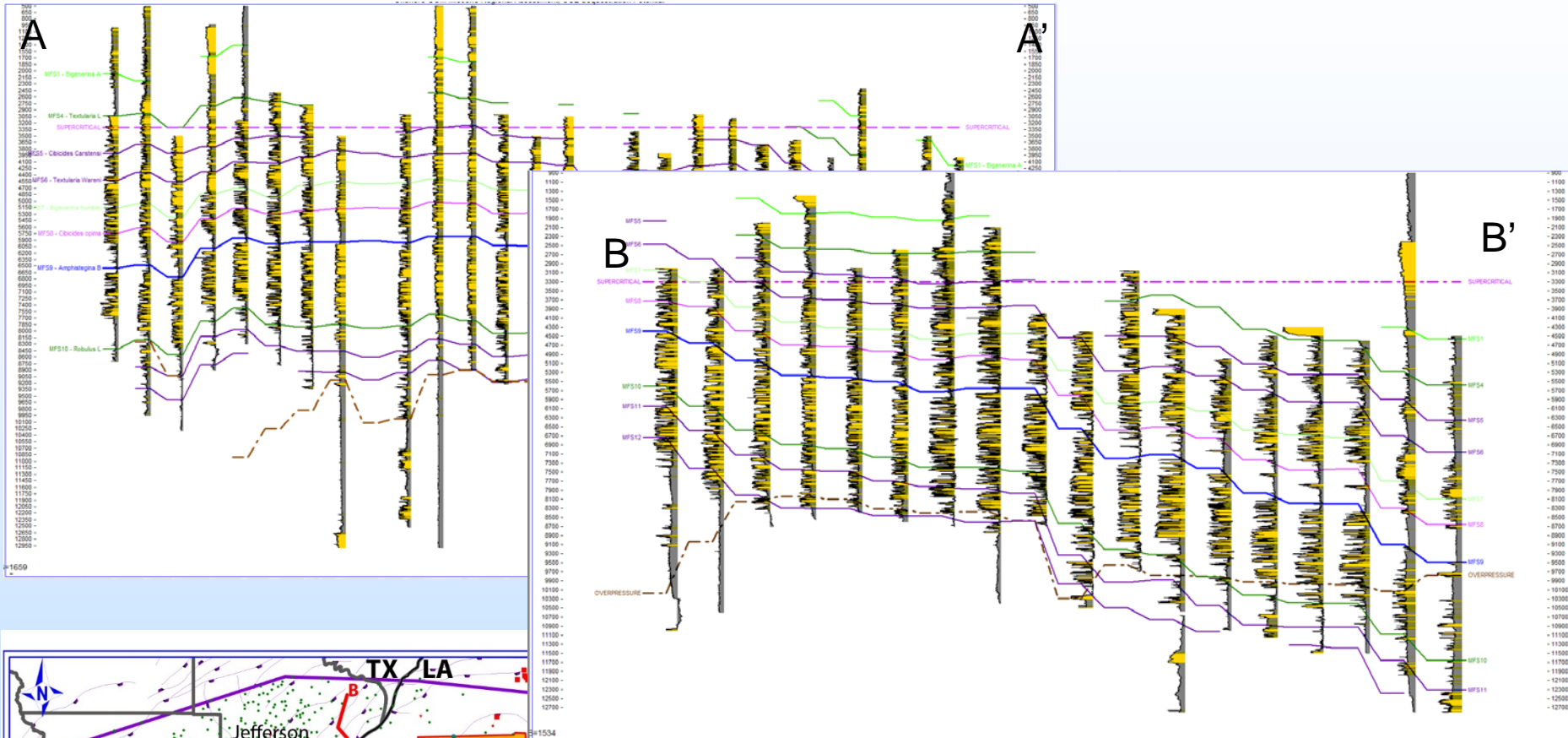
Conceptual Overview



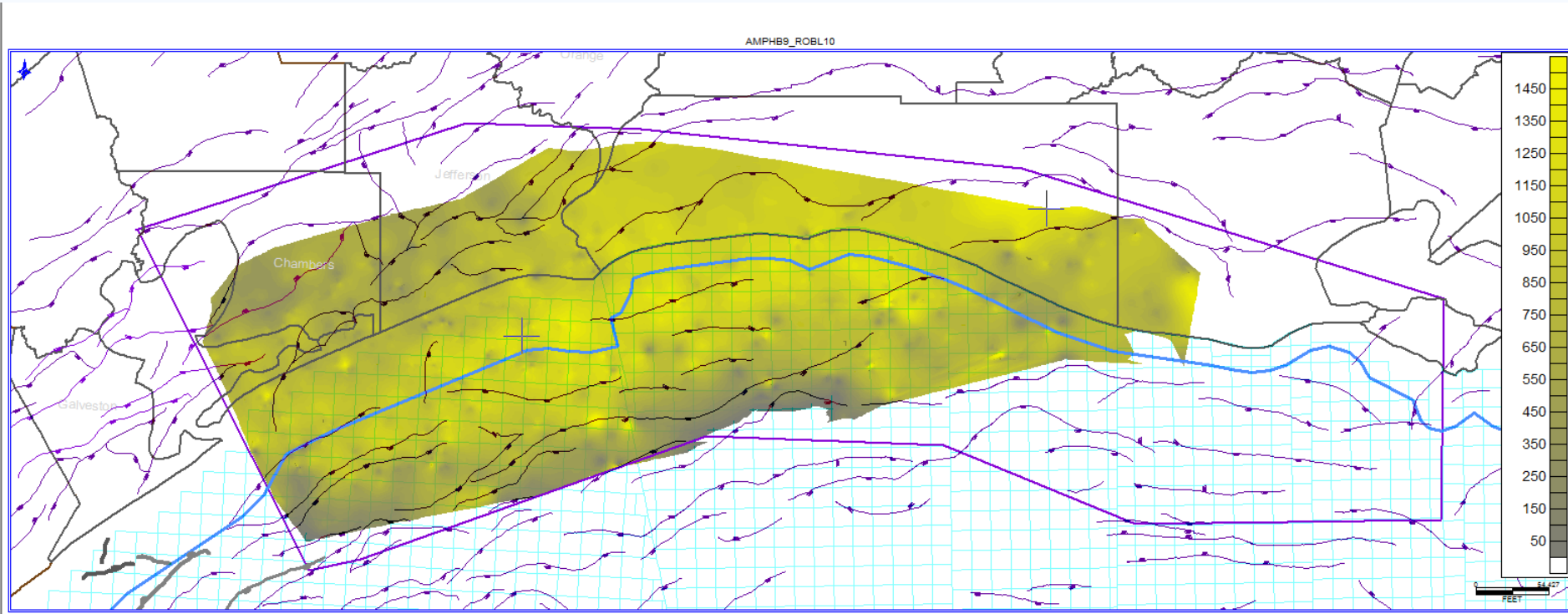
3Ds Recently Released to Public



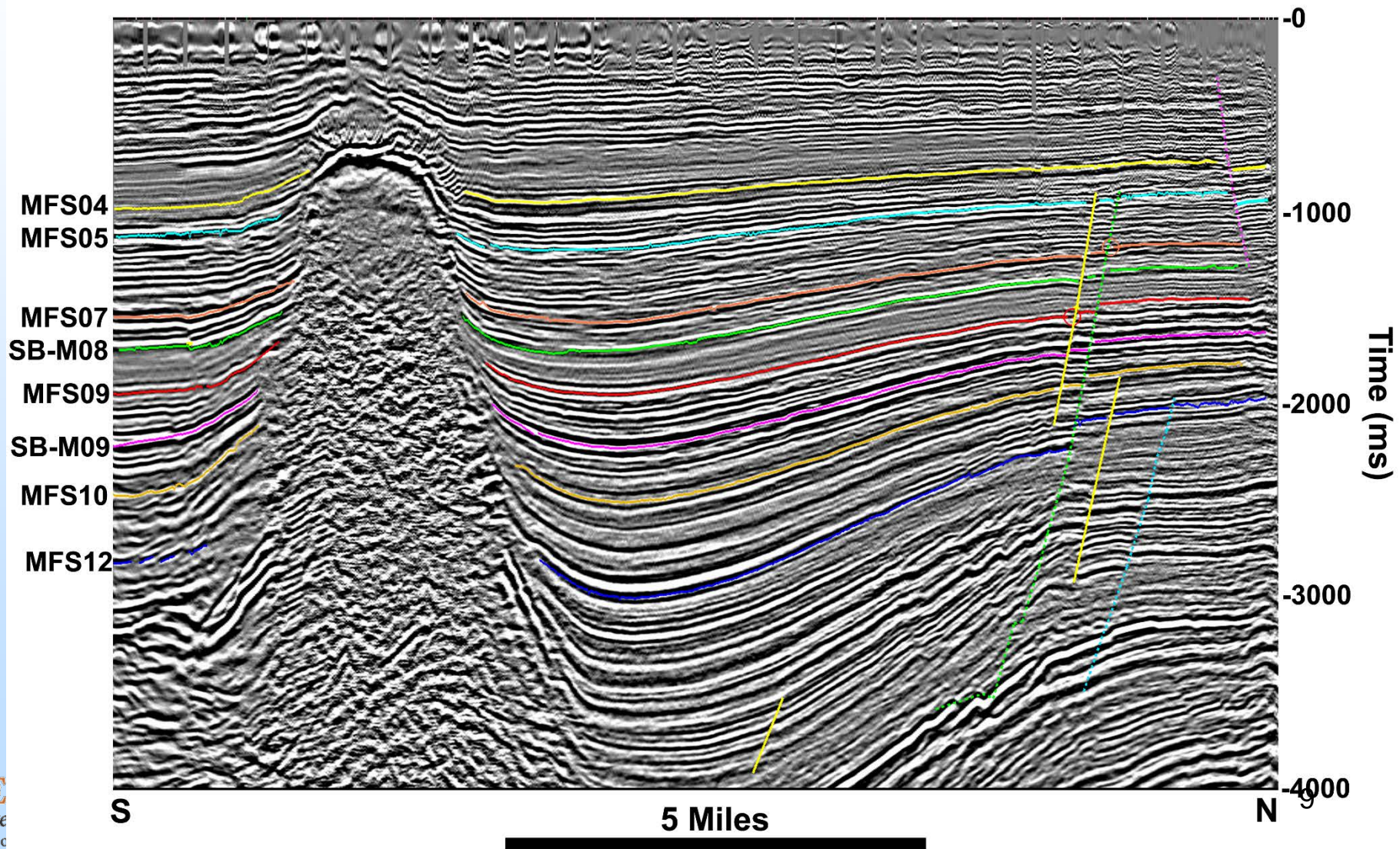
Regional Well Correlations



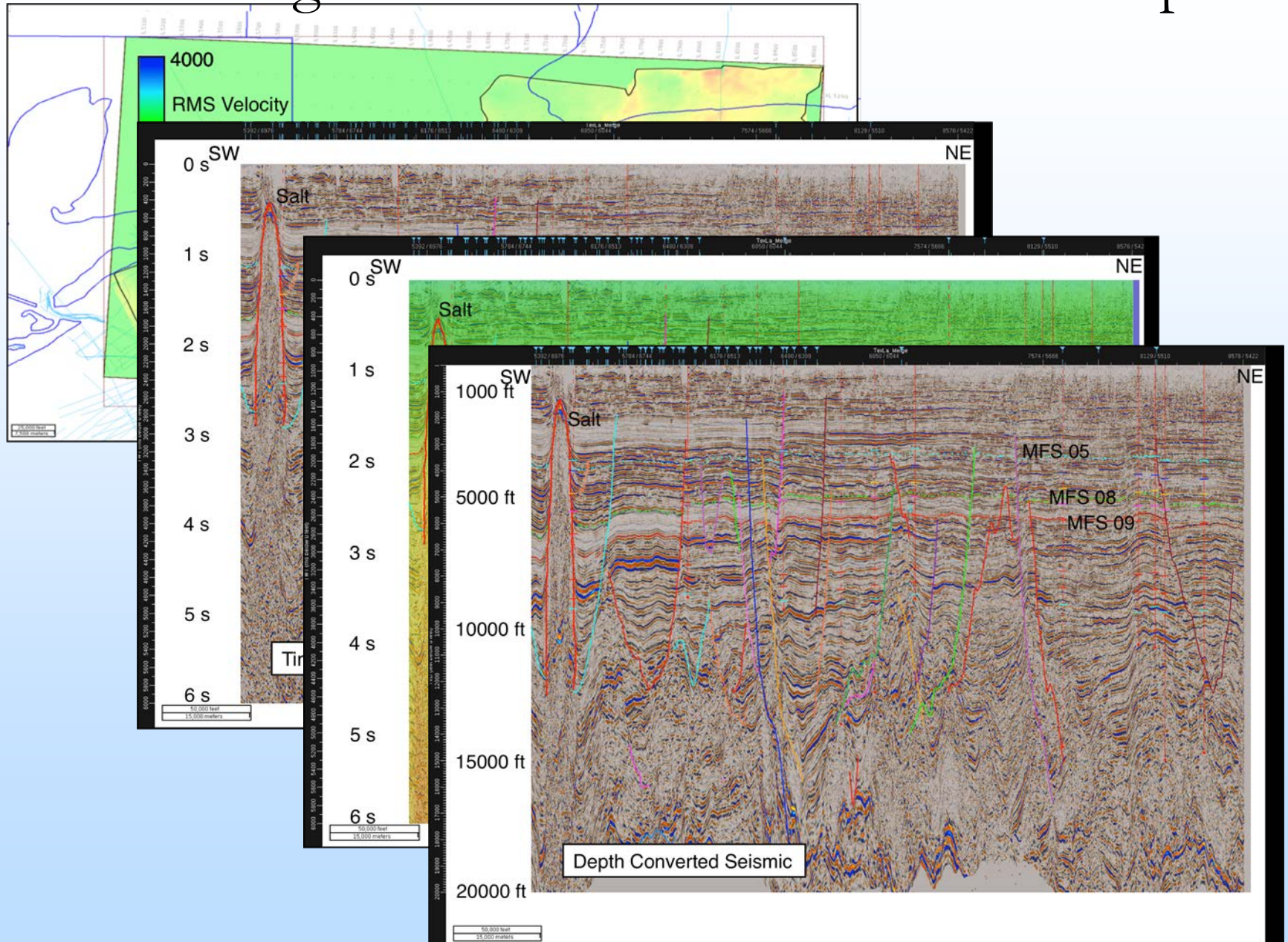
Net Sand Calculations for Static Capacity Estimates



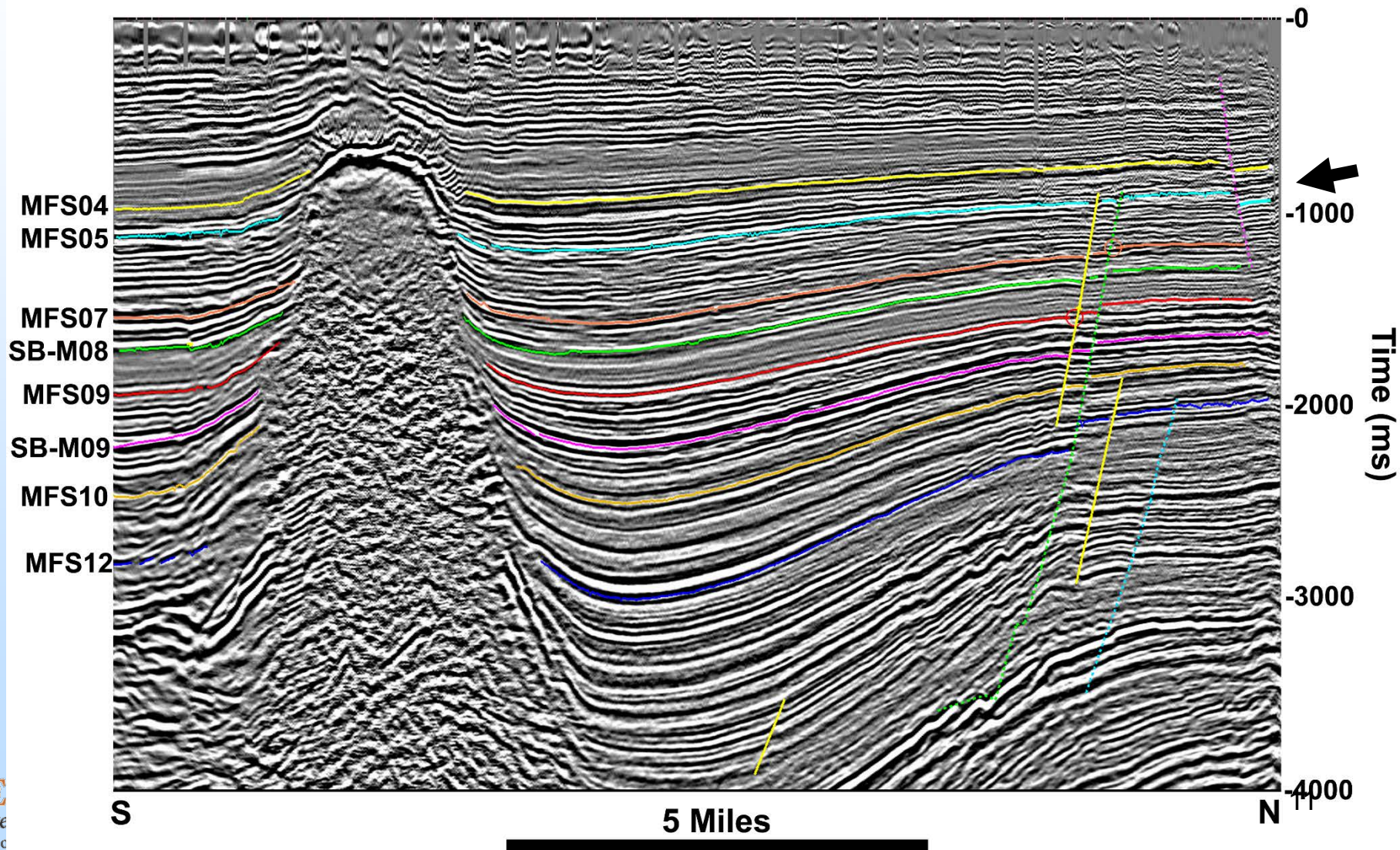
Transect – TexLa Merge 3D Interpreted Horizons



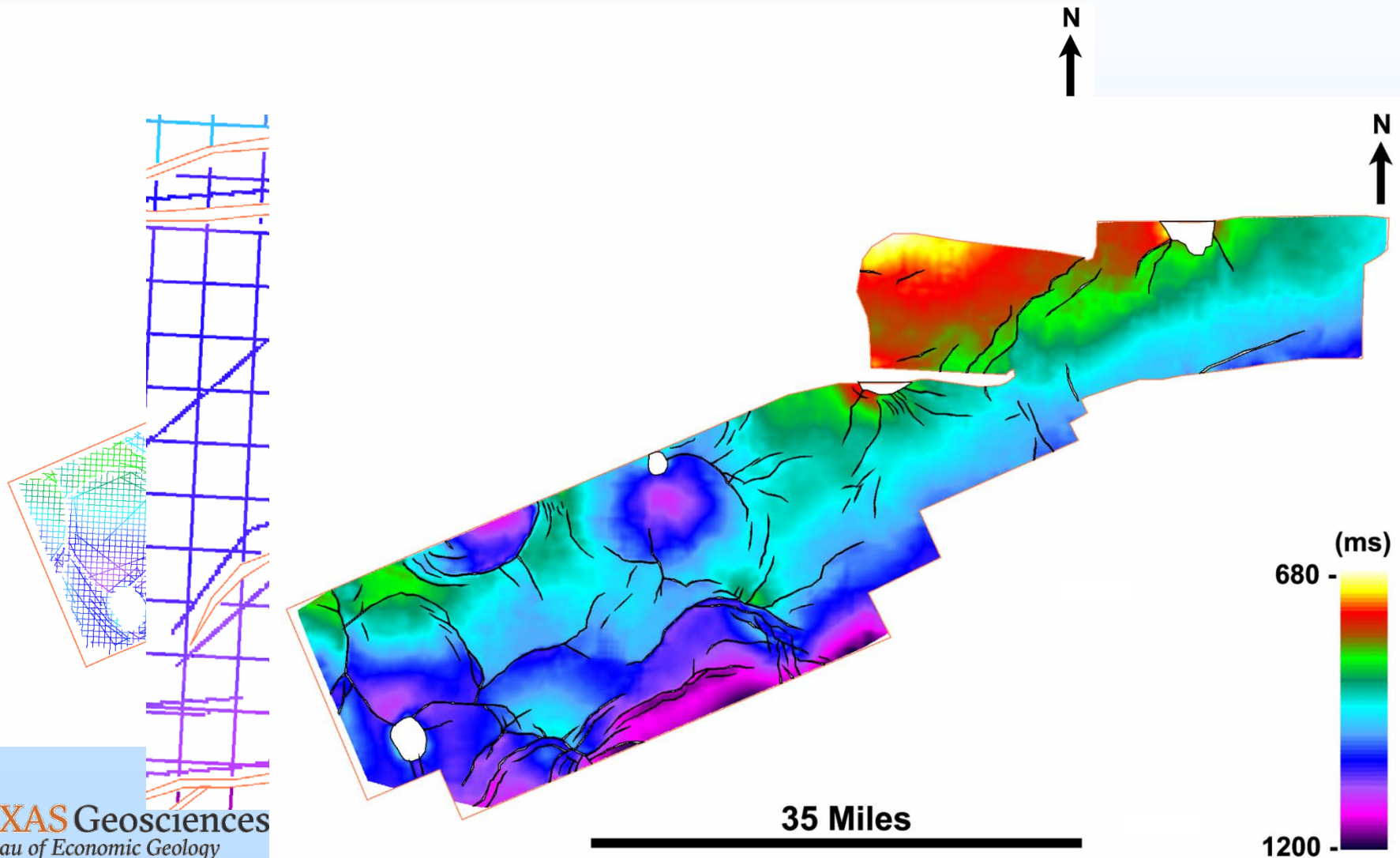
TexLA Merge 3D Converted from Time to Depth



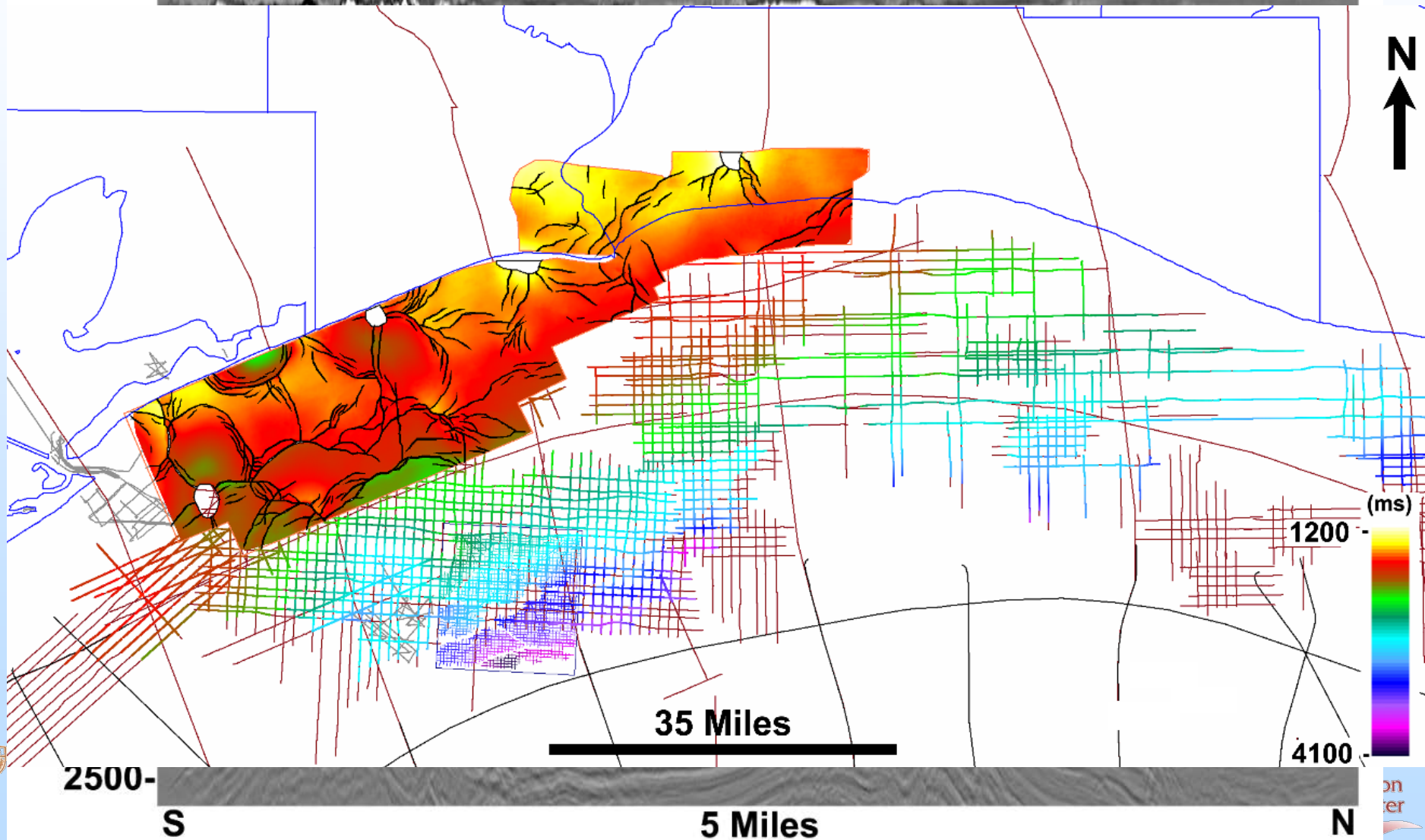
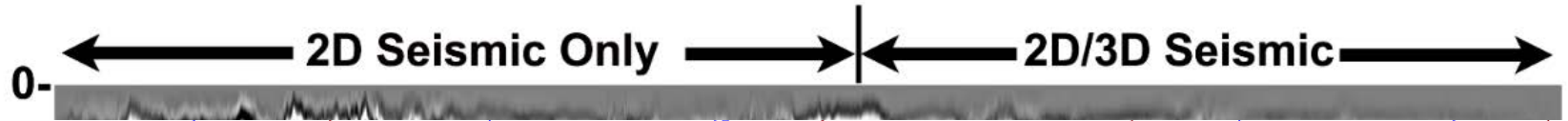
Transect – TexLa Merge 3D Interpreted Horizons



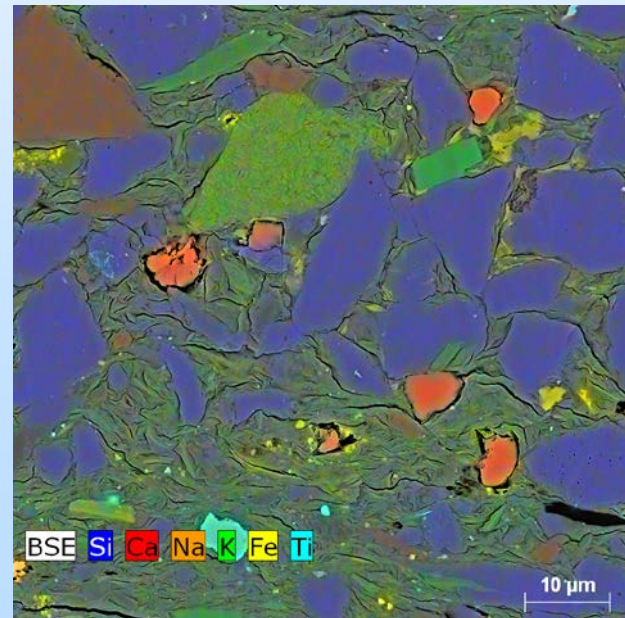
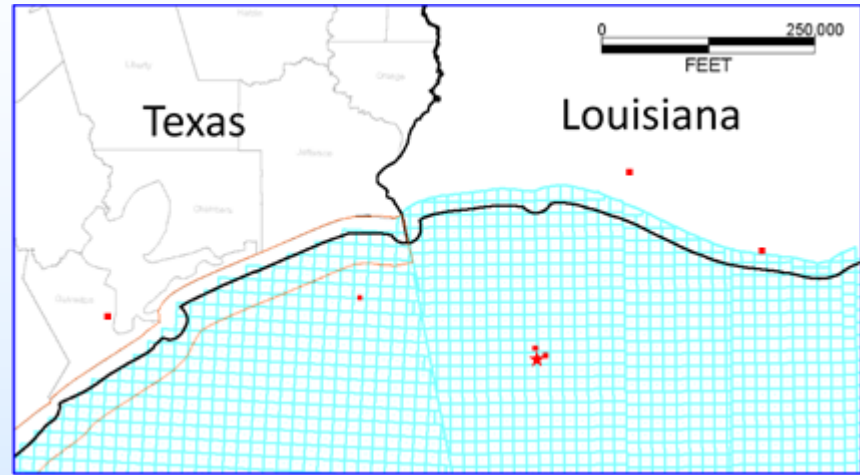
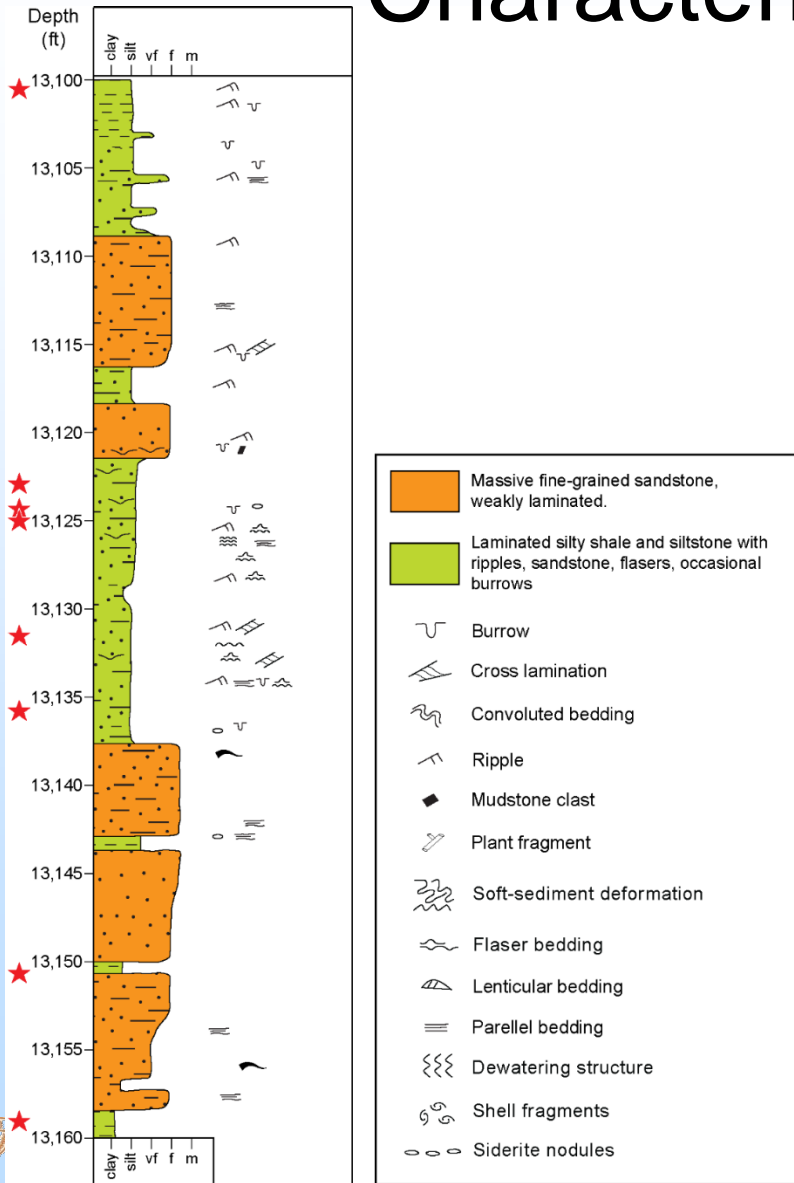
Seismic Interpretation: Horizons & Faults



Extended to More Extensive 2D Seismic Grid

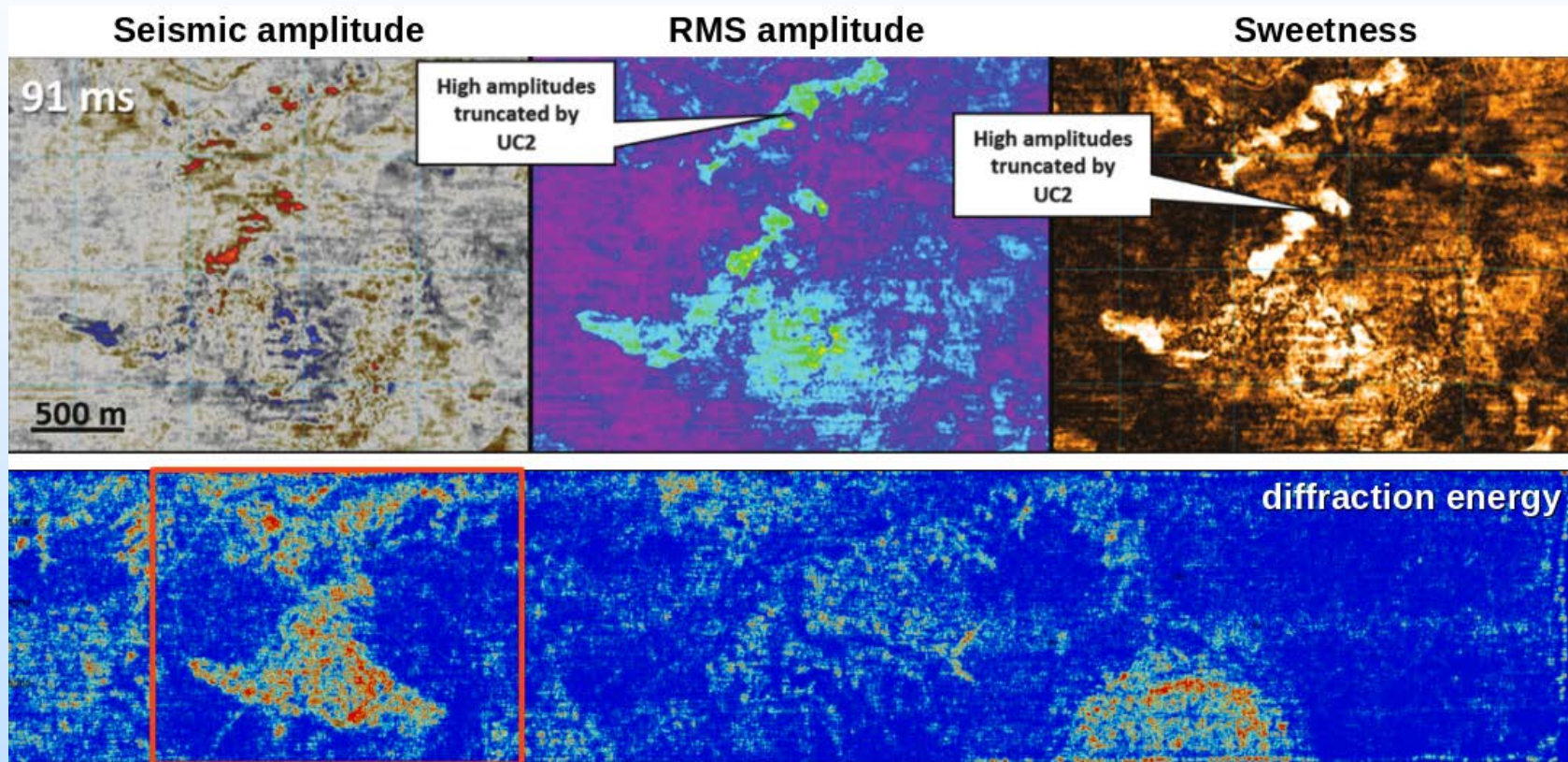


Assess Confining Zone (Seal) Interval Characteristics (Micro-Scale)



QAe4674(a)-Z

Assess Confining Zone (Seal) Interval Characteristics (Macro-Scale)



** Using UHR3D datasets*

Production Decline Analysis - 22 Offshore Oil & Gas fields: Dynamic Capacity Estimate (EASiTool)

$$CBP = V_o B_o + \frac{V_g}{5.615 E_g}$$

CBP = Cum. Bulk Production

V_o = total oil production (standard conditions),

B_o = oil formation volume factor,

V_g = total gas production (standard conditions)

E_g = gas expansion factor

$$\text{Equivalent Mass } (CO_2) = CBP \times \rho_{CO_2}$$

Where ρ_{CO_2} represents CO_2 density at reservoir conditions of T_{res}, P_{res} (reservoir temperature and reservoir pressure, respectively)

Number of Field	Field	Reservoirs	CBP (bbl)	Equivalent Mass of CO_2 (Million Metric Tons)
1	Crystal Beach (TX)	790	1.03E+05	0.02
		DISCORBUS R. LO	4.63E+03	0.001
		S.1	8.86E+06	1.072
		7900	1.06E+03	0.000
2	Galveston 176S (TX)	MIOCENE A-12, FB 2	8.26E+04	0.009
		MIOCENE D-1	2.46E+05	0.028
		MIOCENE S-2*	2.99E+03	0.000
		MIOCENE S-1	1.63E+06	0.185
3	High Island 104L (TX)	969 SD	7.00E+02	0.000
		BE3	5.10E+04	0.006
		6700*	1.11E+06	0.119
4	High Island 14-L (TX)	8100	8.56E+06	0.033
		10000*	6.24E+07	7.925
5	High Island 19S (TX)	36-B SD	1.26E+05	0.015
6	High Island 20S (TX)	580	7.08E+03	0.001
7	High Island 23-L (TX)	LH-10	1.48E+06	0.207
		LH-11	2.96E+06	0.336
8	High Island 52 (TX)	M26	4.36E+05	0.047
		M30	2.28E+05	0.025
		M48	1.71E+06	0.194
		M49M50	5.82E+06	0.067
		M50	3.17E+07	4.098
9	High Island 160 (TX)	H	2.12E+07	2.591
		T	7.69E+06	0.084
		G SD	1.66E+07	1.812
		HSD	1.42E+07	1.640
		LSD	1.82E+07	2.074
		JSD	2.27E+06	0.267
		JASD	7.70E+06	0.908
		N SD	1.66E+07	2.010
		69	7.62E+06	0.980
		FB-L 2-B, UP	4.78E+04	0.001
10	High Island 179 (TX)	MIOCENE 4000	1.58E+03	0.000
		MIOCENE 4300	8.10E+04	0.006
		MIOCENE 4400	1.85E+05	0.015
		MIOCENE 4600	3.66E+04	0.005
		SHPH 7200 SD	4.71E+06	0.054
		FB-S 10	7.15E+05	0.005
11	Caplen (TX)	AMPHISTE#1NA	2.24E+06	2.236
12	Hog Bayou Offshore (LA)	DISCORBUS_SANDS	2.29E+05	0.229
		LIEBOWELLA_SANDS	4.00E+06	3.996
13	Croise Offshore	CRICOLE_SAND	3.16E+04	0.032
14	East Cameron 4 (LA)	12980_SANDS	5.22E+04	0.052
15	East Cameron 14 (LA)	DB-1	3.60E+07	4.201
		DB-2	3.54E+07	4.189
		M11-3	6.77E+05	0.086
16	East Cameron 33 (LA)	CR406	1.00E+06	0.111
		NA	1.30E+07	1.499
		12600	6.51E+06	0.825
		MA110	7.11E+07	0.009
17	West Cameron 28 (LA)	900	3.16E+07	4.401
		14300	9.77E+05	0.111
18	West Cameron 33 (LA)	FL08	1.09E+07	1.481
		AMPH1	5.96E+05	0.078
		AMPH11	5.41E+04	0.006
		CRIS	3.58E+04	0.004
		DBS B1	1.67E+07	1.799
19	West Cameron 45 (LA)	DBS E1	1.86E+07	2.014
		AMPS	9.53E+05	0.009
		AMPS	2.27E+05	0.007
		AMPH11	8.00E+05	0.008
		AMPH13	1.27E+06	0.131
		AMPH14	5.96E+05	0.005
		DBS1	1.26E+07	1.414
		DBS2	1.17E+07	1.263
		DBS5	4.98E+06	0.501
		E4	3.14E+06	0.334
		EN0000	1.86E+07	2.112
		EN14	2.60E+07	2.917
		J6	1.44E+08	15.384
		IR	3.80E+05	0.004
IT	5.21E+07	5.935		
20	West Cameron 66 (LA)	JA	2.29E+07	2.652
		LJ	6.76E+07	7.797
		MR	6.52E+04	0.006
		12700	3.01E+04	0.004
		T	8.01E+05	1.138
		10	0.00E+00	0.000
		39	2.07E+07	2.151
		3014	1.63E+07	1.743
		31	7.14E+06	0.142
		35	2.22E+06	0.242
21	West Cameron 71 (LA)	39	3.85E+07	4.082
		44	8.12E+07	8.855
		46	1.22E+08	13.028
		47	5.82E+06	0.068
		51	7.11E+07	7.556
		59	1.00E+08	10.920
		94	1.90E+07	2.480
22	West Cameron 118 (LA)	MA10	7.81E+07	10.733
		MA259	5.11E+06	0.902
		MA40	5.47E+06	0.747
		7150	2.71E+07	2.668
		8190	8.33E+06	0.879
		DISC B1	1.25E+07	0.005
		MO8	9.05E+05	0.016

Outreach

Deep Subsurface Geology: Value in Sandstone Pores Offshore CO₂ Storage Resource Assessment of the Northern Gulf of Mexico (Texas-Louisiana)

Mariano I. Olefin, Ramon Treviño, and Dallas Dunlap

Offshore CO₂ Storage Resource Assessment of the Northern Gulf of Mexico (Texas-Louisiana) Using Seismic Data to Locate Potential Sites for CO₂ Sequestration

Michael DeAngelo, Ramon Treviño, and Dallas Dunlap



CO₂ STORAGE AND ENHANCEMENT



A Sandstone is a sedimentary rock composed of sand. Most oil and gas has been produced from sandstones. Most oil and gas has been produced from sandstones. Most oil and gas has been produced from sandstones. The holes in sandstone are called porosity. Permeability is a sedimentary rock composed of very fine clay particles. The world's most important oil and natural gas play is a sedimentary rock composed of very fine clay particles. The world's most important oil and natural gas play is a sedimentary rock composed of very fine clay particles. The world's most important oil and natural gas play is a sedimentary rock composed of very fine clay particles.

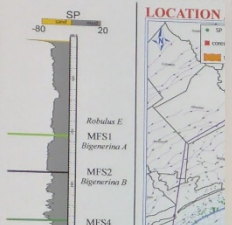


Figure 1. LOCATION

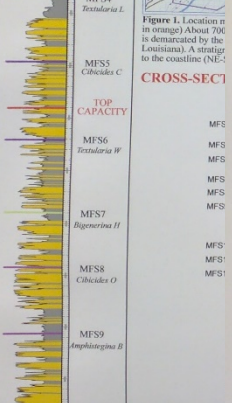
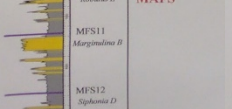


Figure 3. Dip cross-section of -20MV to different regional correlations in the fossil assemblages correlation of fibularia (about 3300 ft). The log obtained from a U.S. G.

SANDSTONE MAPS



What is Seismic Data?
Seismic data is an image of the earth below the surface. Seismic waves are reflected from underground structures. Seismic data is an image of the earth below the surface. Seismic waves are reflected from underground structures. Seismic data is an image of the earth below the surface. Seismic waves are reflected from underground structures.

There is 2, 3, and 4 dimensional seismic data (2D, 3D, 4D) offshore Texas and Louisiana Gulf of Mexico. 4D seismic shows a 3D volume of seismic data collection today for imaging the earth's subsurface.

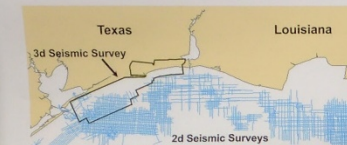
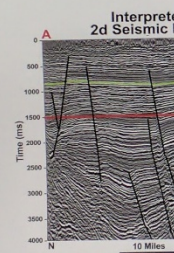
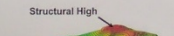


Figure 2. TexLa study area.

The interpreter can utilize the 3d seismic data to map features throughout the 3d cube, it's a 3D volume of seismic data. Figure 5 is a compilation of several images that show important porosity zones.



Time structure map
This map highlights areas that are optimal for CO₂ storage. Structurally high areas can sometimes accumulate natural gas, CO₂ that can be trapped by overlying strata (layers). Faults can serve as a leak or seal. However, some faults act as traps, barriers. All faults must be evaluated for leakage possibilities.



Accomplishments to Date

- Correlated ~2000 wells
- Interpreted 8 major seismic horizons
 - Sequence boundaries or maximum flooding surfaces
 - Converted seismic to depth
- Analyzed Confining zone (micro & macro)
- Analyzed 500 wells' production data (22 fields)
 - Calculate equivalent mass of injected CO₂
- Local and regional outreach

Lessons Learned

- Plenty of well data!
 - well logs, production data,
- More seismic data than originally anticipated
 - ...and probably more released soon
- Lack of rock material (cores) for interval of interest
 - Only two whole cores identified / analyzed
- Unanticipated research difficulties
 - Key research staff member recently barred from project
 - *international political affairs*

Synergy Opportunities

- PI Meckel is participant on Battelle's mid-Atlantic Assessment Project (AAP).
 - Monthly phone conferences
- Trevino TXLA presentation SECARB (Atlanta)
 - L. Cummings (AAP); J. Pashin, J. Knapp (SOSRA)
 - SSEB (SOSRA Prime) hosts meeting
- International Workshop on Offshore Geologic CO₂ Storage (June, 2017, Beaumont, TX)
 - Neeraj Gupta (AAP); J. Knapp, J. Pashin (SOSRA)
- SSEB (SOSRA prime): Outreach on TXLA

Project Summary

- Key Findings
 - Large amount of potential reservoir rock
 - Oil & Gas Fields
 - Saline
 - Confining zone adequate
 - Micro-scale: positive results
 - Macro-scale: seismic diffraction energy with UHR3D
 - potential new tool
- Next Steps
 - Regional static storage capacity assessment
 - Identify Leads & Prospects (candidates)
 - Dynamic capacity assessment (EASiTool)

Acknowledgements

- Jerry Carr (NETL PM)
- Tip Meckel (PI)
- Mike DeAngelo (geophysicist)
- Dallas Dunlap (geophysicist)
- Iulia Olariu (geologist)
- Alexander Klokov (geophysicist)
- Ali Goudarzi (engineer)
- Reinaldo Sabbagh (GRA)

Appendix

- These slides will not be discussed during the presentation, **but are mandatory.**

Benefit to the Program

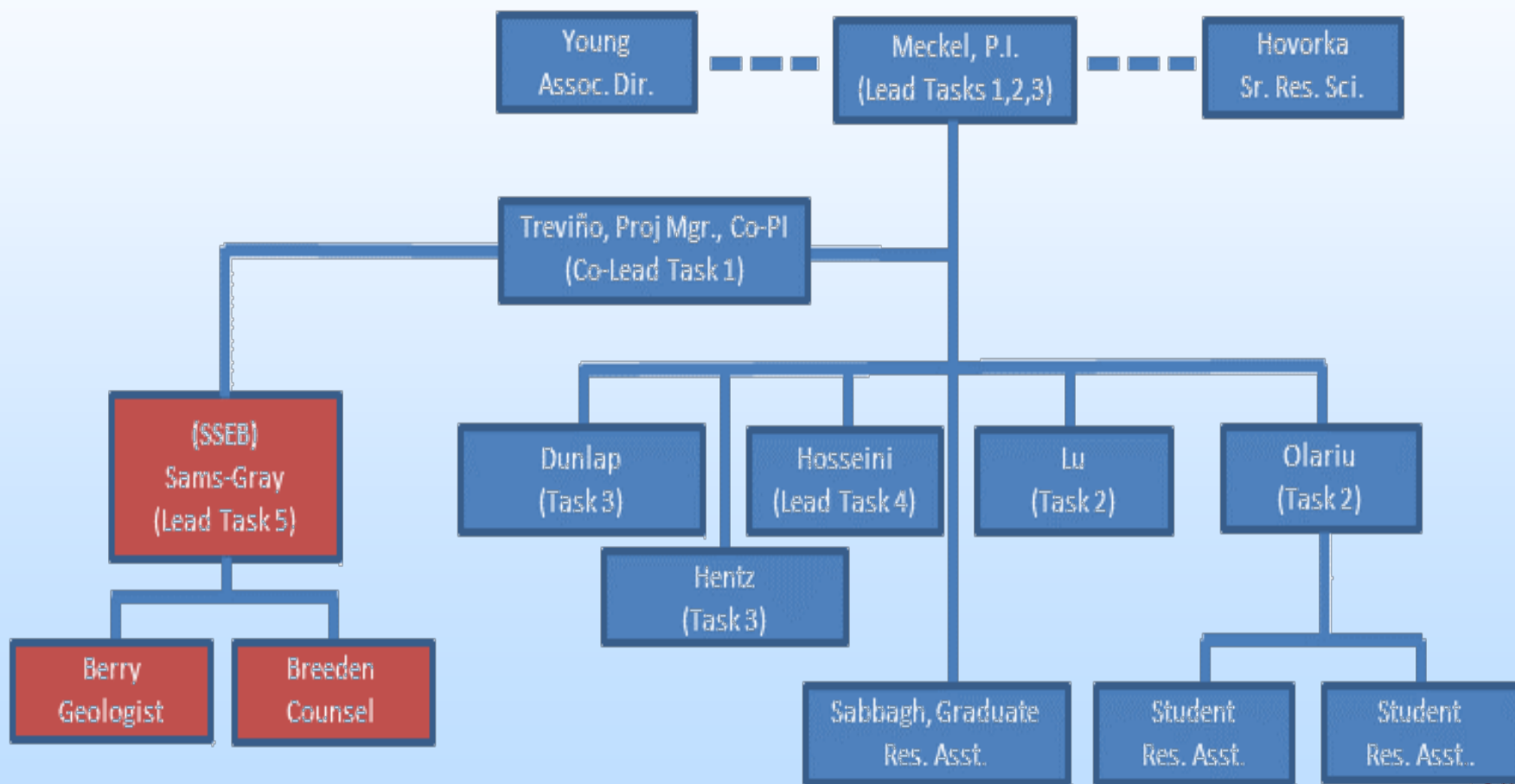
- **Goal (3) of the Carbon Storage Program:** *“Support industry’s ability to predict CO₂ storage capacity in geologic formations to within ±30 percent”* by **assessing potential regional storage formations** in State and Federally regulated offshore areas of the United States.
- **Goal (4) of the Carbon Storage Program:** *“Develop Best Practice Manuals for monitoring, verification, accounting (MVA), and assessment; site screening, selection, and initial characterization; public outreach; well management activities; and risk analysis and simulation”* by **producing information that will be useful for inclusion** in DOE Best Practices Manuals.
- **BENEFITS STATEMENT:** The methodology being developed is the assessment of offshore CO₂ storage resources in depleted hydrocarbon field settings or saline aquifers for offshore CO₂ storage applications. This approach will improve the current understanding of CO₂ storage potential for a large area of the Gulf of Mexico adjacent to significant industrial emissions sources. This projects supports Goals 3 & 4 of the Carbon Storage Program Plan by assessing potential regional storage formations in state and/or federally regulated portions of the Gulf of Mexico. The study will also produce information that will be useful for inclusion in DOE Best Practices Manuals, thus supporting Goal 4.

Project Overview

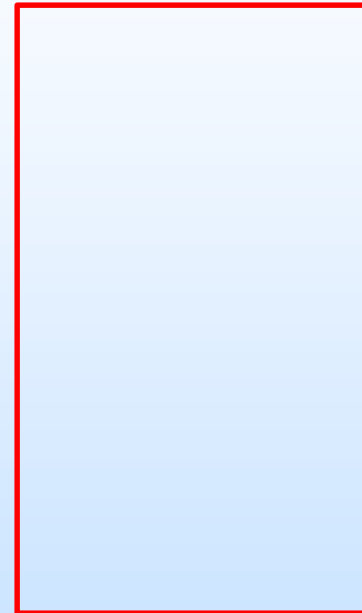
Goals and Objectives

- The objective of this study is to conduct an offshore carbon storage resource assessment of the Gulf of Mexico, Texas – Louisiana study area. This will be completed by:
 - Assessing the CO₂ storage **capacity of depleted oil and natural gas reservoirs utilizing existing data** (well logs, records and sample descriptions from existing or plugged/abandoned wells, available seismic surveys, existing core samples, and other available geologic and laboratory data) from **historical hydrocarbon industry activities in the heavily explored portions of the inner continental shelf** portions of the Texas and Louisiana Gulf of Mexico coastal areas; and
 - Assessing the ability and capacity of **saline formations** in the region to safely and permanently store nationally-significant amounts of anthropogenic CO₂ using existing data. Additionally, **the study will identify at least one specific site with potential to store at least 30 million tons of CO₂ which could be considered further for a commercial or integrated demonstration project in the future.**
 - The project will also **engage the public and other stakeholders** for the region through outreach activities to apprise them of the study objectives and results.

Organization Chart



Gantt Chart



Bibliography

- List peer reviewed publications generated from the project per the format of the examples below.
- Klokov, A., R. H. Treviño, and T. A. Meckel, 2017, Diffraction imaging for seal evaluation using ultra high resolution 3D seismic data: Marine and Petroleum Geology, v. 82, p. 85-96.